

Production and Marketing of Ginger: A Case Study in Salyan District, Nepal

Shristi Upadhyaya^{1*}, Raj Kumar Adhikari², Lila B. Karki³, O.P. Singh¹

¹Agriculture and Forestry University, Nepal

²United Nations Development Program, Nepal

³Alabama State University, USA

*Correspondence: shristiup624@gmail.com

Abstract— Ginger is an important spice crop grown in the mid-hills of Nepal for cash income. 60 ginger producers were sampled using a simple random sampling technique. Primary data collection was done via questionnaire survey, as well as via focus group discussion, key informant interview and rapid market appraisal survey. The collected data was analyzed using MS Excel and SPSS. Average area under ginger cultivation was 0.13 ha. Average cost of production and the productivity of ginger was Rs. 4,20,000/ha and 14.44 MT/ha respectively. The average selling price of fresh ginger was Rs. 29.34 whereas average price of dried ginger was Rs. 201.42. The Benefit Cost ratio of ginger production in the study area was 1.53. The major production related problem could be solved by making consulting services and input supplies more reliable and readily available. Development of the market information system may help in decreasing the dependency of farmers on middlemen. Establishment of farmer-run collection and processing centers in strategic levels could be a sustainable way to address various problems related to marketing of ginger in the study area.

Keywords— Ginger production, Benefit cost ratio, Production problem, Marketing problem, Nepal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Ginger (*Zingiber officinale* Rosc.) is one of the valuable spice crops grown extensively in the mid hills of Nepal. It is one of the high value spice crops which can contribute to improve the socioeconomic status of rural people by raising their income (NSCDP, An Annual Report for 2007, 2007). There are about 107 spices in use all over the world and more than 25 spices are commonly used in Nepal, among which ginger and large cardamom have been exported from the country (GRP, 2017). Nepal is the world's fourth largest ginger producer after India, China and Indonesia with a production of approximately 245 thousand metric tons per year (Zoder, 2017). In Nepal, among the spice crops ginger occupies 1,262 Ha area with production of 14,197 Mt in 2018 (MOAD, 2018). According to the Ministry of Commerce and Supplies (2010) ginger is one of the agriculture products having an export potential identified by Nepal Trade Integration Strategy. Nepalese government and development partners have identified ginger as a high potential sector for export, value addition and income

generation. India is a vast and dynamic market for Nepali ginger (ITC, 2007). India accounts for close to 94% of Nepal's fresh ginger export and six percent of processed ginger (MOAD, 2018). Nepal exported 35,907 MT of ginger in 2013 of which the share of fresh ginger was 96% in total exports and only 4% in dried form of which 0.02% was in powdered form (ANSAB, 2015). According to Sharma (2016), with substantial increments in yield, quality and volume, Nepalese Ginger has huge international trading potential. The top five ginger exporting countries in 2015 are China, Netherlands, India, Nepal and Thailand (Zoder, 2017).

Salyan (28° 22' 31.01" N, 82° 09' 42.01" E) is the major ginger producing district of Nepal. It lies in the mid-hill region at an altitude ranging from about 1,530 meters above the sea level. The total area under ginger production in Salyan district in 2016/2017 was 2,000 ha with a total production of 25,006 Mt (MOAD, 2018). The physical and biological condition of Salyan district favors the ginger production, but lack of technical knowledge during the

period of sowing, poor practice of seed production, lack of storage facility, poor practice of cleaning and processing has reduced the quality of Salyan's ginger which affects the trade of ginger abroad. There is no proper way of recording on production costs as well as on profitability. There is farmers' lack of direct contact and access to market and establishment of local traders' is the only point for the transaction of the produce in Salyan District (Khanal, 2018). The objective of this study was to assess the economics of production and marketing status of ginger in Salyan district of Nepal.

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Selection of study site

The present study was conducted in two municipalities (Sarada Municipality and Bagchaur Municipality) and one Rural Municipality (Siddhakumakh) of Salyan district. These areas were purposively selected as major ginger cultivated area of Ginger/Turmeric zone under PMAMP project.

Selection of ginger farmers

Out of 568 ginger producing farmers, 60 farmers (10.56 % of the total population) were selected as samples for the survey. List of ginger growing farmers were obtained from the Ginger/Turmeric zone office. Altogether 5 traders were selected for an interview from Sharada Municipality. The study was conducted in the month of January, 2019.

Sources of data

Primary data were collected from ginger growers, traders, wholesalers and retailers. The information was collected through a household survey using an interview schedule. Observation, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), Key Informant Interview (KII) and Rapid Market Appraisal (RMA) were also used to triangulate the data.

The secondary sources of data were various sources like publication from GOs, NGOs, research articles from national and international journals along with the previous studies in the study area.

Data analysis

Raw data obtained from the field were analyzed to get to a certain conclusion. Both primary and secondary information collected from field surveys and other methods were coded, tabulated and analyzed by using Statistical Package of Social Science (SPSS) and Microsoft Excel. Different variables in this study were used on both quantitative and descriptive analysis.

Marketing margin

The difference between the farm-gate price i.e. price obtained by the producer and retailer's price i.e. price paid by the consumer is known as marketing margin. It was calculated as:

Marketing margin = Retailer's price (P_r)- Farm gate price (P_f)

Producer's share

Producers share is the price received by the farmer expressed as a percentage of the retail price, i.e., the price paid by the consumers. It was calculated by the following formula.

$$P_s = (P_f/P_r) \times 100$$

Where,

P_s = Producers' share

P_r = Retailers' price

P_f = Producers' price (Farm gate price)

Gross margin analysis

Gross margin is the difference between the revenue and cost of goods sold (production cost not including indirect fixed cost like office expenses, rent or administrative costs) for any enterprises. The gross margin of the ginger in this study was calculated as below:

$$\text{Gross margin} = \frac{\text{Revenue} - \text{cost of good sold}}{\text{Revenue}} \times 100$$

If the margin is x%, then x% of sales total is profit.

Benefit cost analysis

Cost benefit analysis was done after calculating the total variable cost and gross return from the ginger cultivation. Cost of production was calculated by summing all the variable cost items in the production process. For calculating gross return, income from product sales was accounted for. So, the benefit cost analysis was carried out by using formula:

B/C Ratio = Gross return / total variable cost

Where,

Gross return = Total quantity of ginger marketed (Kg) × Price per unit of ginger (Rs)

Marketing channel

Marketing channels was drawn based on the information obtained from producer level to consumer level. All linkage and coordination among all levels i.e. input supplier, grower,

collector, retailer and final consumer were analyzed for the marketing channel.

Problem prioritization

5-point scale: 1 for most problematic, 0.8 for second most problematic, following the order 0.6, 0.4 and 0.2 for least problematic one

$$I_{\text{imp}} = \Sigma(S_i f_i / N)$$

Where,

I_{imp} = Index of importance

S_i = i^{th} scale value ($i = 1, 0.8, 0.6, 0.4, 0.2$)

f_i = frequency of i^{th} importance given by respondents

N = total number of respondents

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Socio-demographic characteristics of ginger farmers

The total population of 60 respondent households was found to be 349 with an average family number of 6.58. The study showed that the average number of male and females in the family was 3.26 and 3.32 respectively. 53% of the respondents were male whereas 47% were female. It indicates that males relatively have a lead role in providing information about the household rather than females. The respondents belonged to six different ethnic groups Chhetri

(61.67%), Dalit (13.33%), Janajati (8.33%), Sanyasi (8.33%), Brahmin (5%) and Thakuri (3.33%). Respondents were categorized into five education levels i.e. illiterate, primary level, lower secondary level, secondary level and higher studies. 13% of the respondents have had higher education, 24% of the respondents were found to have a secondary level of education, 8% had attended lower secondary school, 9% had attended primary level, 23% of them were literate and 19% of respondents were illiterate. Most of the people (55%) in this area depend on agriculture for livelihood followed by abroad and agriculture (20%). Similarly, along with agriculture, 15% were involved in services and 10% in business. Age of the family members was categorized into three different groups namely below 15 years, 15 to 59 (economically active population), above 60 years. During the study it was found that the majority of the population (60.17%) was in the economically active age group.

Production situation

The average land holding size of people in this area was 0.80 ha. Among that average land, area under ginger cultivation was 0.13 ha (16.25% of average land holding size) with productivity 14.44 ton per hectare. In a study done by Mahat (2019); the average productivity of ginger was found to be 20.02 ton per hectare which is more than the productivity seen in this study.

Table 1: Production status of Ginger compared to total land area as above

Description	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Total area (hectare)	0.10	4.07	0.80	0.73
Ginger Cultivated area (hectare)	0.02	0.61	0.13	0.10
Ginger production (ton/hectare)	3.17	30.87	14.44	5.93

Cost of production

The cost of production includes input cost (seed rhizome, fertilizer, manure), labor (land preparation, intercultural operation, post-harvest operation, marketing) and other

associated costs. According to the findings, the average cost of production (per hectare) in the study area was NRs. 4,20,000 (USD 1= NRs.110)

Table 2: Cost of ginger cultivation per hectare

S.N.	Description	Average cost of production per hectare (NRs.)	Contribution to total cost (%)
A	Inputs		
1	Rhizome	200,000	47.61
2	Fertilizer (FYM)	50,000	11.90
3	Chemical Fertilizer	8,575	2.04
B	Labor		
1	Land Preparation	40,000	9.52
2	Plantation	30,000	7.14
3	Weeding	30,000	7.14
4	Harvesting	40,000	9.52
5	Transportation	21,425	5.10
C	Grand Total	420,000	100
D	Average production of Ginger per Hectare (tons/hectare)	14.44	
E	Cost of Production per Kg of Ginger (NRs)	32.08	

(USD 1= NRs. 110)

It was found that the highest cost was incurred for seed (rhizome) (47.61%). Similarly, on similar studies performed by Kumar (2017) and Poudel (2016), cost for seed was reported up to 41.90% in India and 65.1% in Palpa district of Nepal respectively. The cost of production per kg of ginger was Rs. 32.08.

Selling price of ginger

The finding of the interview with the ginger grower showed that farmer from study sites sold their ginger in different forms i.e. Fresh ginger, dried ginger (sutho), seed rhizome, and mother rhizome (Bruni). The price of different forms of ginger is mentioned in the table below (Table 3).

Table 3: Price of different form of ginger (Rs/kg) (USD 1= NRs.110)

Forms of Ginger	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Dried Ginger (Sutho)	7	90	250	201.42	53.67
Seed Rhizome	12	40	120	80.41	24.9
Mother Rhizome	31	30	120	68.87	19.48
Fresh Ginger	47	12	45	29.34	8.52

Quantity of different forms of ginger

On average, we found that the quantity of dried ginger (sutho) marketed was 2,434.04 kg per hectare. The quantity of mother rhizomes sold was 2,294.72 kg per hectare. Likewise, fresh

ginger 5973.20 kg per hectare, seed rhizome 1,961.85 kg per hectare. The rhizome for next year was found to be 4,450.72 kg per hectare.

Table 4: Quantity of different forms of ginger (kg/ha)

Variables	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Sutho	7	841.02	5,895	2,434.04	1831.57
Mother rhizome	31	196.5	7,860	2,294.72	1402.81
Fresh ginger	47	982.5	13,755	5,973.20	3430.10
Seed rhizome	12	786	2,593.8	1,961.85	1080.75
Rhizome for next year	60	884.25	9,825	4,450.72	1703.65

Gross income from different forms of ginger

The gross income from various forms of ginger is given in Table 5. The sum of income from sales of each form of ginger per hectare was calculated for each farmer. Then, an

average was calculated from this sum of all the sample population to determine average total income per hectare which was found to be NRs. 32,913.12 (*USD 1= NRs.110*)

Table 5: Gross income from different forms of ginger (NRs./hectare)

Forms of Ginger	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Standard Deviation
Sutho	7	176,850	491,250	330,824.6	122376.9
Mother rhizome	31	15,720	550,200	160,688.7	115668.5
Fresh ginger	47	20,632.5	550,200	169,549.2	111226.9
Seed rhizome	12	62,880	314,400	164,077.5	79723.98
Rhizome for next year	60	43,947.23	975,426	357,894.9	226035.5

Benefit cost ratio of ginger

Benefit cost analysis shows that farmers were making nearly NRs. 226,742.80 profit or gross return per hectare while cultivating the ginger.

Table 6: Benefit cost ratio of ginger

Cost of production for 1-hectare area	NRs. 420,000
Income from 1 hectare	NRs. 646,742.80
Profit	NRs. 226,742.80
Benefit cost ratio (B:C ratio)	1.53

It was found that the benefit cost ratio for ginger farming (all forms of ginger) was 1.53. Since the Benefit-Cost ratio was more than unity, ginger cultivation can be considered as profitable business.

Market Channel

Ginger marketing includes all the activities involved in the transfer of farmer's product, either fresh or processed, to the consumers at both domestic and international level. Different channels were involved in the transfer of different forms of ginger from farmers to consumers. The type of channel involved varied on the basis of forms of ginger the farmer had and the location where the farm was present. Sutho was mainly sold to the traders in the Indian markets. Generally, almost all the producers sold ginger to the local collectors without any intermediaries. The ginger from Salyan were found to be transported to different domestic markets of Nepal, as well as to the traders in Indian markets operating on commission-basis. The common marketing channel found in the flow of ginger from producers of Salyan is presented in the figure below:

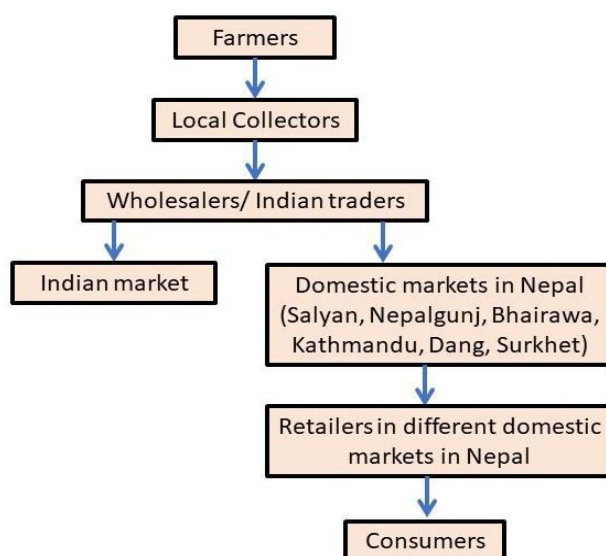


Fig 1: Marketing Channel of Ginger in Salyan District

Market margin and producer share of zone vicinity area

Market margin and producer share are important determinants for market efficiency. Lower marketing margin

and higher producer share on retail price indicates an efficient market system.

Table 7: Market margin and producer share of zone vicinity area (Prices in NRs.)

Forms of Ginger	Farm gate price (Pr) per kg	Retailer's price (Pr) per kg	Market margin (Mm)	Market margin (%)	Producer's share (Ps) (%)
Fresh ginger	29.34	55	25.66	46.65	53.34
Dried ginger	201.42	270	68.58	25.4	74.6
Mother rhizome	68.87	90	21.13	23.47	76.52
Seed rhizome	80.41	110	29.59	26.9	73.1

The study revealed that the average price received by the farmers i.e. the farm gate price for fresh ginger was Rs. 29.34/kg and the price paid by the consumer i.e. the retailer's price was Rs. 55/kg with a market margin of Rs. 25 and producer's share of 53.34%. Calculated average price received by the farmer was only Rs. 29.34/kg which was less than the cost incurred for producing ginger i.e. 32.06. Price of ginger depends entirely on demand in India and the whims of the Nepal-India border because of which the price of ginger is not stable and greater fluctuation is seen even within a year.

Dried ginger (sutho) is the major value-added product of ginger which is made from fresh mature rhizome by drying, so that it can be preserved for a longer period of time. Dried ginger required high labor cost for cleaning, drying and processing therefore, producers only prepared sutho if the market price for fresh ginger is comparatively low. Around 6 quintal fresh ginger is required to produce 1 quintal dried ginger (6:1 fresh ginger to dried ginger) so the price of dried ginger was high. The study revealed that the farm gate price for dried ginger and retailer's price was NRs. 201.42 and Rs. 270 respectively with a market margin of NRs. 68.58 and a producer share of 74.6%. The average farm gate price of

sutho was less than the cost incurred for producing 1 kg of sutho (NRs. 224.56).

Harvesting of mother rhizomes was done 3-4 months after the plantation of ginger. Generally, growers harvested mother rhizomes when there was high demand in the market because at that time the price of the ginger was higher than at the main season of harvest. The study revealed that the average price received by the farmers from mother rhizome was NRs. 68.67 per kg and the price paid by the consumer for 1 kg of mother rhizome (Retailer's price) was NRs. 90 with a market margin of NRs. 21.13 and the highest percentage of producer's share i.e. 76.52%.

Majority of the farmers used locally available variety from their own production as planting materials which they

preserved in the soil pit. A few farmers purchased seed from the neighbors. During the study, it was found that the farm gate price for seed rhizomes was NRs. 80.41. The price paid by the consumer's i.e. retailer's price was NRs. 110 with a market margin of NRs. 29.59. Producer's share for seed rhizome was found to be 73.1%.

Production and Market problems

Each of the problems were given a weightage from 1 to 5 and then obtained frequencies were multiplied with the respective weightage. The obtained results were then added and then divided with the total number of respondents i.e. 60 multiplied by the highest weightage value i.e. 5 and then index value was obtained. The ranks were assigned in accordance with the obtained index value.

Table 8: Problems in ginger production as ranked by ginger producers in study area

S.N.	Problems	Frequency					Total	Weightage	Index	Rank
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5				
1	Rhizome rot	48	9	2	0	1	60	56.6	0.943333	I
2	Dry rot	5	28	19	4	4	60	41.2	0.686667	II
3	Availability of quality rhizome	5	19	19	6	11	60	36.2	0.603333	III
4	Post-harvest loss	3	2	8	30	17	60	24.8	0.413333	IV
5	Input availability	1	3	11	19	26	60	22.8	0.38	V

Where, P= Priority level.

All 60 ginger producers were asked to rank the problems in ginger production as listed in the interview schedule. According to the priority ranking of the producers "Rhizome rot" was found to be most problematic while "Input availability" was ranked least problematic.

Marketing problems of ginger

Each of the problems were given a weightage from 1-5 and then obtained frequencies were multiplied with the respective weightage. The obtained results were then added and then divided with the total number of respondents i.e. 60 multiplied by the highest weightage value i.e. 5 and then index value was obtained. The ranks were assigned in accordance with the obtained index value.

Table 9: Marketing problems as ranked by ginger producers in the study area as above

S.N.	Problems	Frequency					Total	Weightage	Index	Rank
		P1	P2	P3	P4	P5				
1	Low market price of Ginger	11	26	12	10	1	60	60.8	1.013333	I
2	Lack of storage facilities	36	13	7	4	0	60	52.2	0.87	II
3	Lack of Transportation	5	10	14	17	14	60	31	0.516667	III

4	Lack of processing facilities	4	8	16	15	17	60	29.4	0.49	IV
5	Quality issue	4	3	11	14	28	60	24.2	0.403333	V

Where, P= Priority level.

The 5 different market problems were listed in the interview schedule and 60 respondents/ ginger producers were asked to rank the problems in accordance with their perception. The first problem as ranked by the producers was “Low market price of ginger” followed by “Lack of storage facilities” and the “Quality issue” was ranked last indicating consumers preferred the prevailing quality of ginger.

IV. CONCLUSION

The climatic and geographic suitability of Salyan provides an ample opportunity to the farmers to grow ginger. Despite the opportunities, there is predominance of traditional practices in cultivation and processing of ginger prevailing in the district. Dried ginger (sutho) is the major value-added product and it is practiced in a very few households also in fewer quantities. Rhizome rot and low market price of fresh ginger were the major pressing constraints for production and marketing of ginger in the area respectively. Because there is no direct linkage of roads in major ginger growing areas, the farmers are compelled to sell their produce to the local traders and are minimally paid. Despite many problems, the ginger production in the study area was a profitable business (B:C ratio: 1.53) and gross margin was found to be NRs.226,742.80 per hectare. The cost of production per kg of ginger was NRs. 32.08 but the average selling price of fresh ginger was NRs. 29.34. Farmers were not getting a fair price for fresh ginger. However, if the alternative approach is followed i.e. harvesting ginger in multiple forms (mother rhizome, sutho, seed rhizome), they will easily access the market, which is more profitable than solely selling it in fresh form. In addition, the farmers do not account farm labor while calculating the cost of production. Due to this reason, even though the farmers think their enterprise is profitable, it actually is not. When labor cost is accounted for, sales of ginger in the present price range would cause loss to the farmers. So, the farmers should be suggested to calculate the farm gate price of ginger by considering labor cost as well. The government should intervene in the pricing of ginger by either through subsidies to the farmers or by helping farmers get a fair price for their product.

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